Soil and Production Responses in Integrated Crop – Livestock Systems

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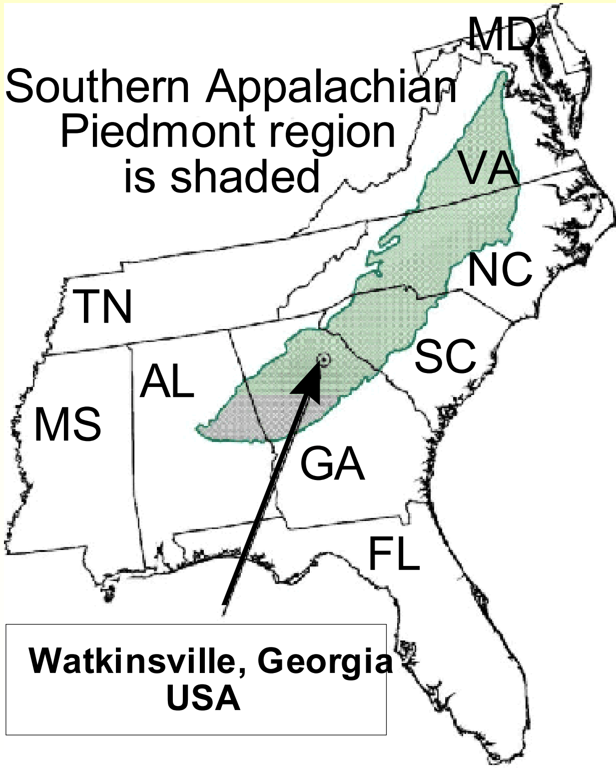


Sustainable Agricultural Systems

1. **Specialization,** based on considerations of:
   - Climate
   - Socioeconomics
   - Infrastructure
   - Markets

Specialized agricultural system

Chicago Board of Trade

Leading to a focus typically on the most profitable system possible without high regard to other factors

Or most traditional system that fits climate/infrastructure domain of region without high regard to other factors

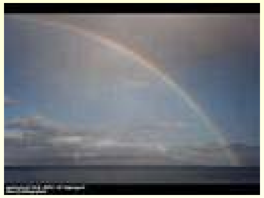
Sustainable Agricultural Systems

2. <u>Integration</u>, based on considerations of:
   - Climate
   - Socioeconomics
   - Infrastructure
   - Markets
   - Natural capital
   - Environmental impacts

Integrated agricultural system





Leading to diverse agricultural enterprises to balance production and economic gains with minimal negative influence on the environment.

Typically, systems that rely on natural capital rather than purchased capital to maximize resource efficiency.

Agriculture in the Southeastern USA

The 11-state region has the following characteristics compared with totals for the USA:

- 15% of the total land area
- 26% of farms
- 12% of farmland
- 38% of woodland on farms
- 14% of cropland
- 4% of pasture or rangeland

75% of broiler chicken inventory
- 26% of layer chicken inventory
- 21% of hog inventory
- 16% of cattle inventory
- 3% of sheep inventory

- 68% of peanut (2.7 Mg ha^{-1})
- 49% of cotton (0.7 Mg ha^{-1})
- 15% of cut forage (4.9 Mg ha^{-1})
- 11% of wheat (4.2 Mg ha^{-1})
- 11% of soybean (2.0 Mg ha^{-1})
- 5% of corn (6.3 Mg ha^{-1})

Data from Census of Agric. (2002) Nat. Agric. Stat. Serv., USDA
(SE region included AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA)

Why Integrate Two Dominantly Conventional Systems?

Production

- ✓ Farms operating on marginal profit
- ✓ Economic vulnerability with specialized production
- ✓ High cost of fuel and nutrients
- ✓ Pests become greater with monocultures
- ✓ Yield decline could be overcome with rotation

Environment

- ✓ Nutrient recycling could be improved in both systems
- ✓ Conservation of soil and water possible with sod-based management systems

Integration could be beneficial to both systems

- Agronomically
- Environmentally
- Economically

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Integrated Crop – Livestock Study

- Objectives -

- ✓ ***Quantify agronomic responses*** **of crops to tillage and cover crop management**
- ✓ ***Determine soil quality changes*** **following cropping of previous land in pasture**
- ✓ ***Estimate economics*** **of crop and livestock production**



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- Experimental design -

Tillage		Cropping System		Cover crop utilization

X

X

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Wheat /
pearl millet
cropping
system

Plot 7
Ungrazed
exclosure

No
tillage

Wheat / pearl millet cropping system

Plot 7
Grazed paddock

No tillage

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Corn /
rye
cropping
system

Plot 11
Ungrazed
exclosure

Disk
tillage

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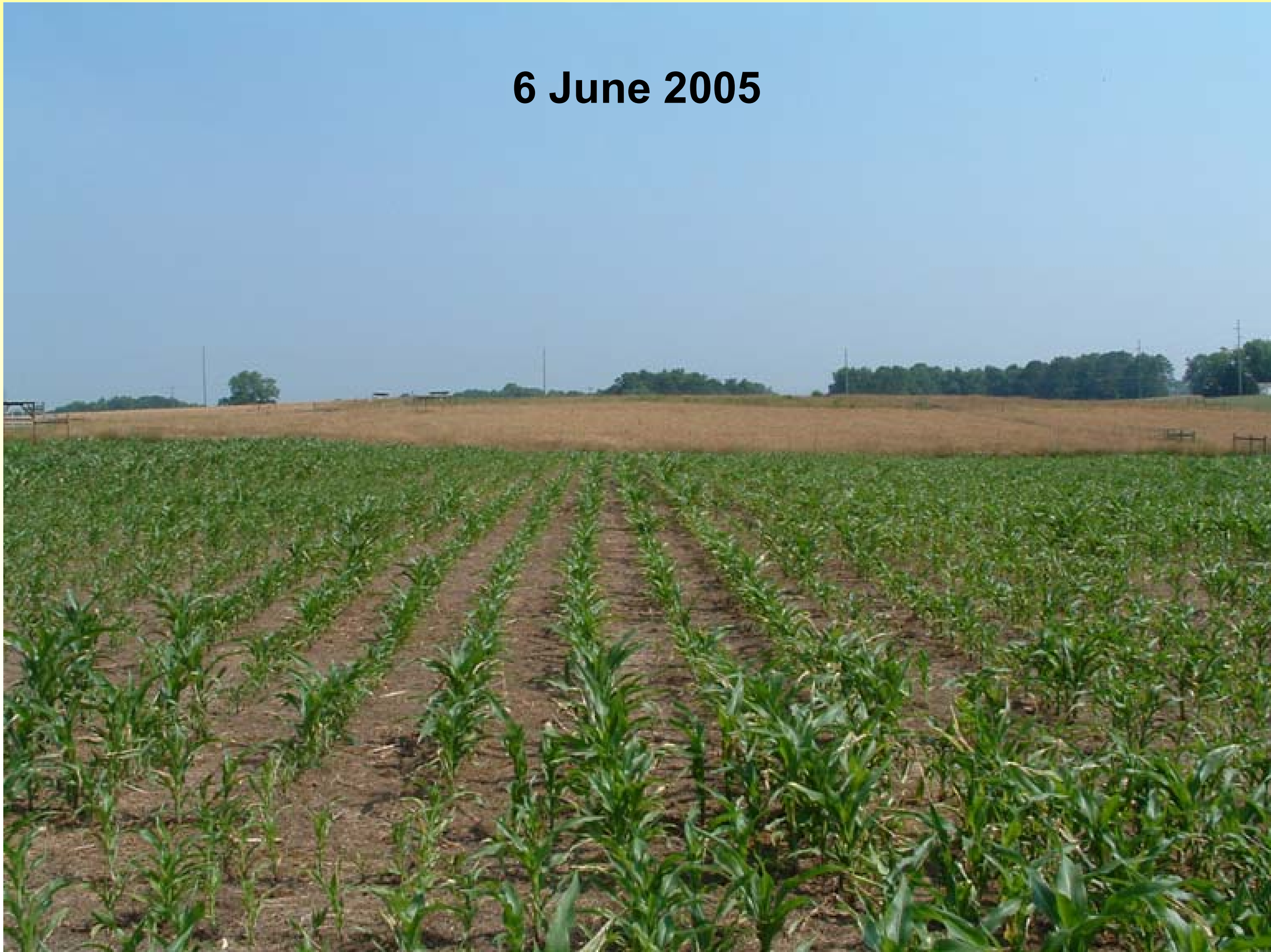
Corn /
rye
cropping
system

Plot 10
Grazed
paddock

No
tillage



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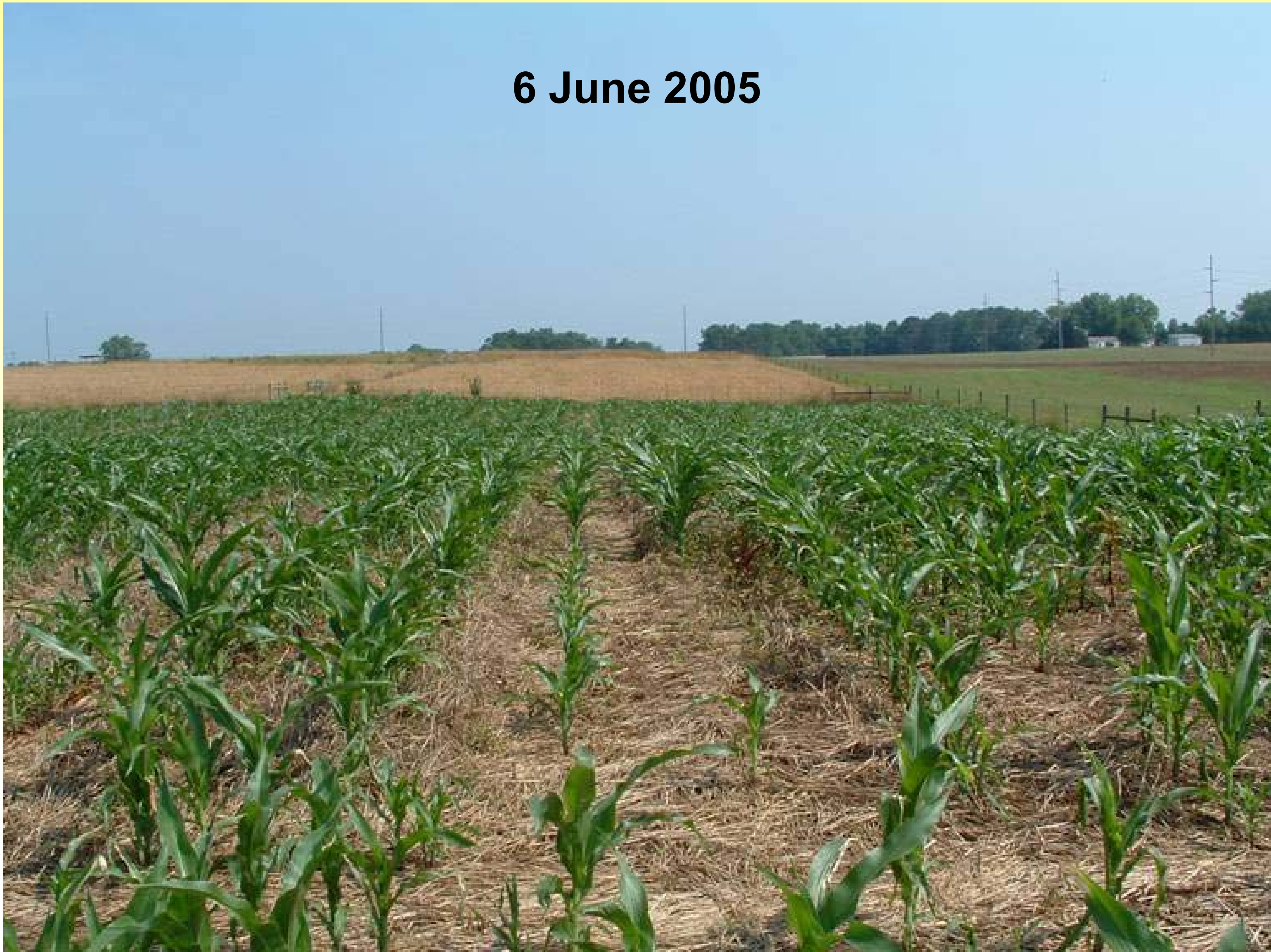
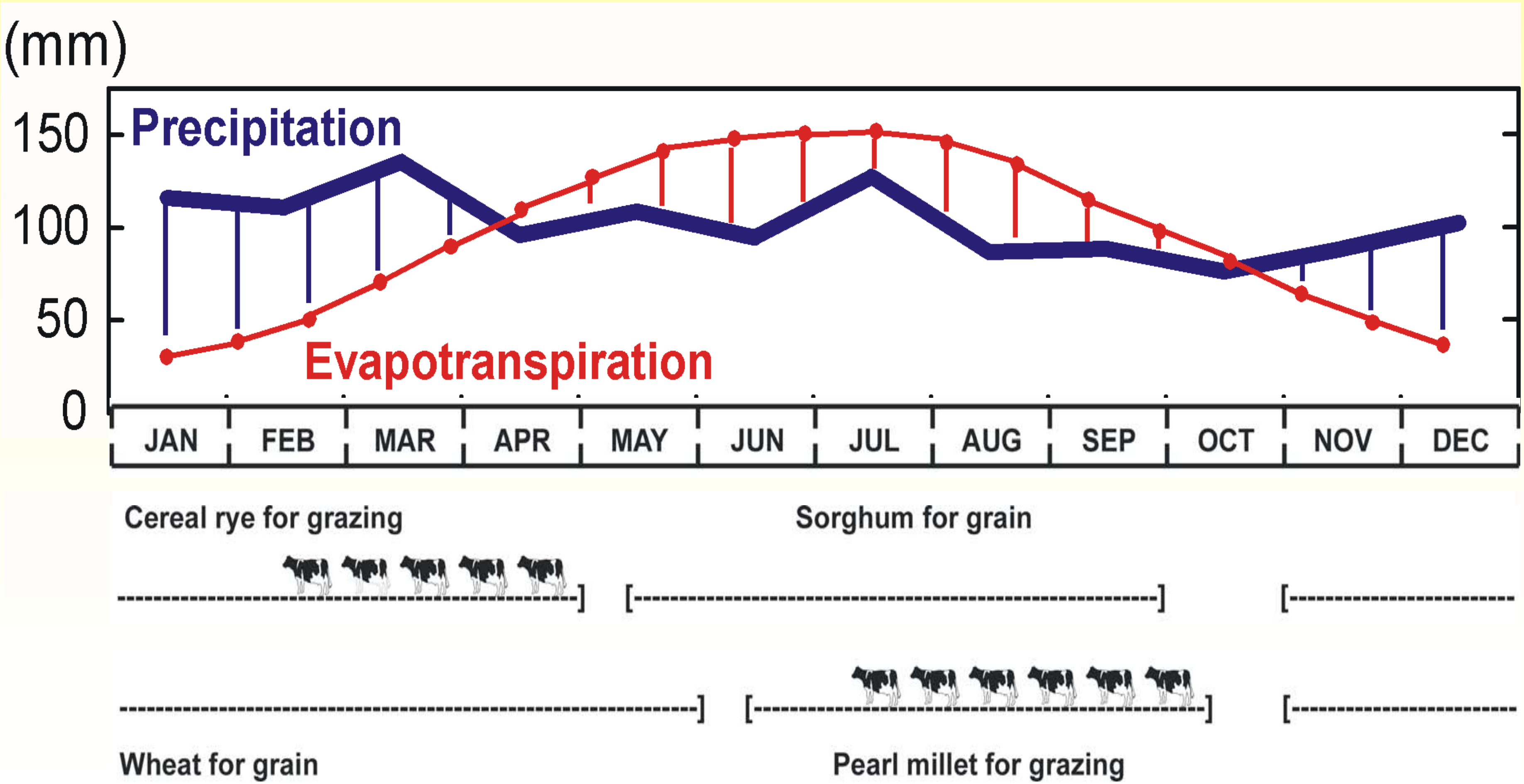
Corn / rye cropping system

Plot 10
Ungrazed exclosure

No tillage



Seasonal conditions



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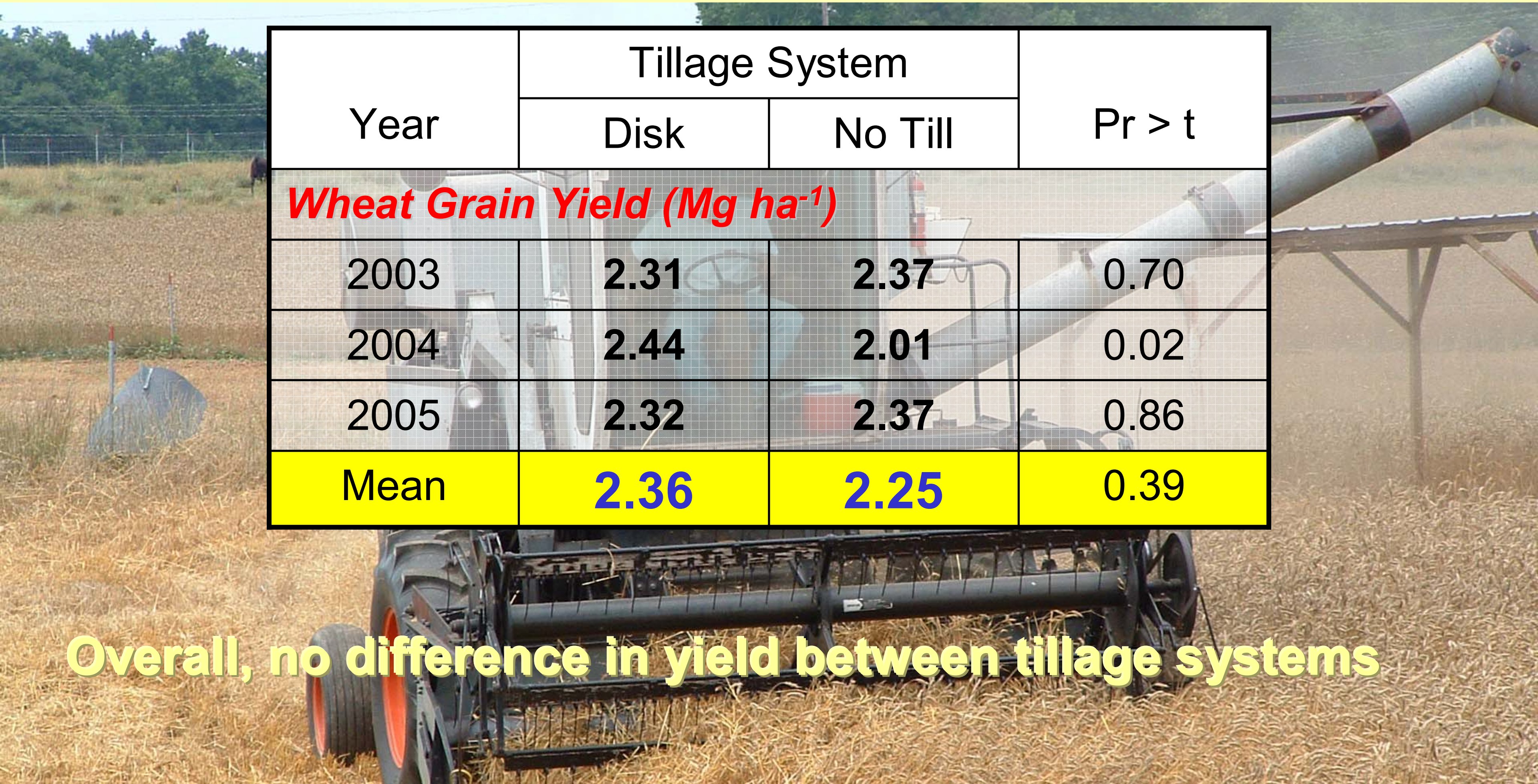
How did summer grain yield respond to tillage?

Year	Tillage System		Pr > t
	Disk	No Till	
Sorghum Grain Yield (Mg ha^{-1})			
2002	**1.17**	**0.65**	0.02
2003	**3.38**	**3.70**	0.43
2004	**0.44**	**0.76**	0.004
Corn Grain Yield (Mg ha^{-1})			
2005	**7.78**	**8.53**	0.43
Mean	**3.19**	**3.41**	NS

Overall, no difference in yield between tillage systems

How did winter grain yield respond to tillage?



Year	Tillage System		Pr > t
	Disk	No Till	
Wheat Grain Yield (Mg ha^{-1})			
2003	**2.31**	**2.37**	0.70
2004	**2.44**	**2.01**	0.02
2005	**2.32**	**2.37**	0.86
Mean	**2.36**	**2.25**	0.39

Overall, no difference in yield between tillage systems

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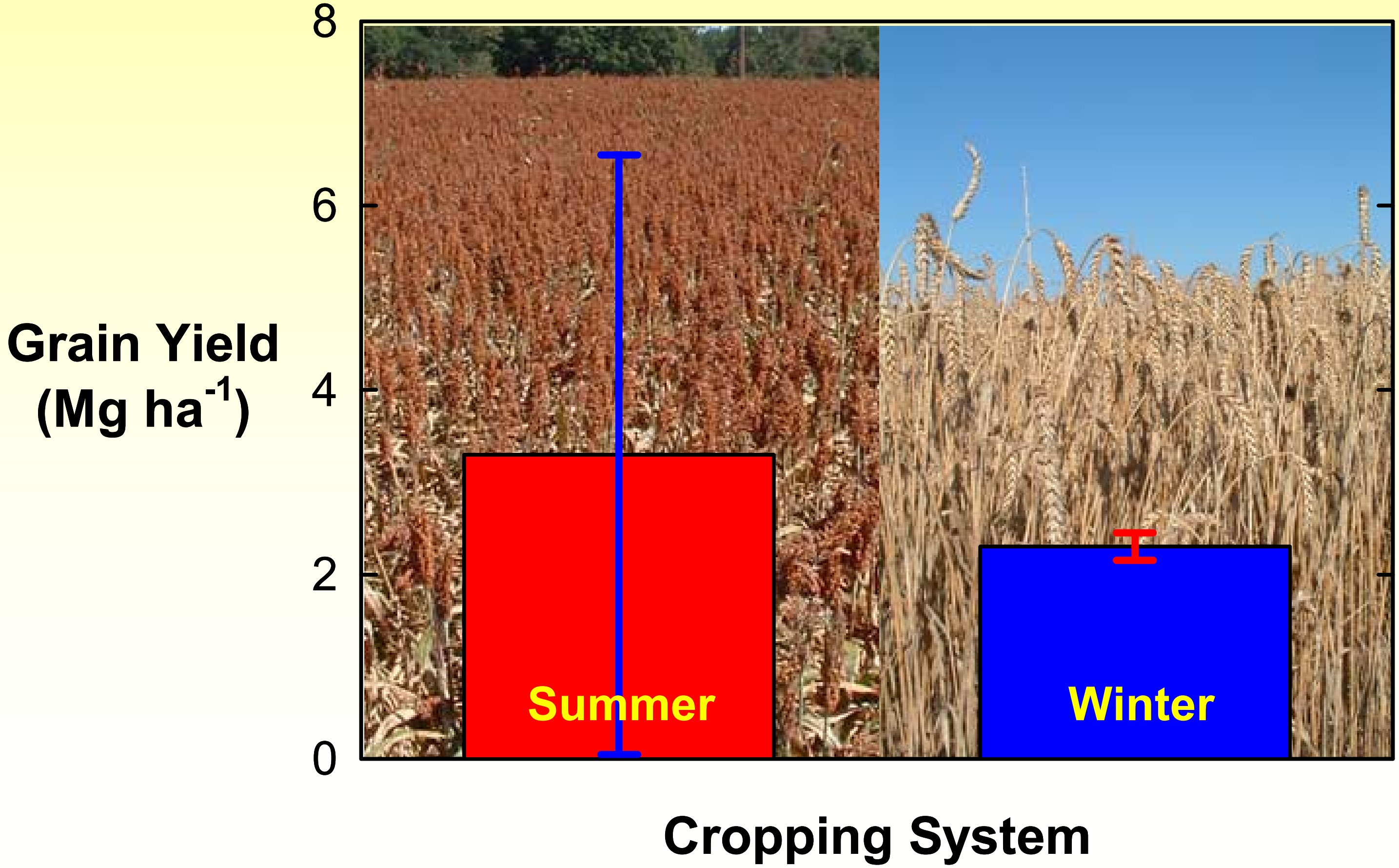
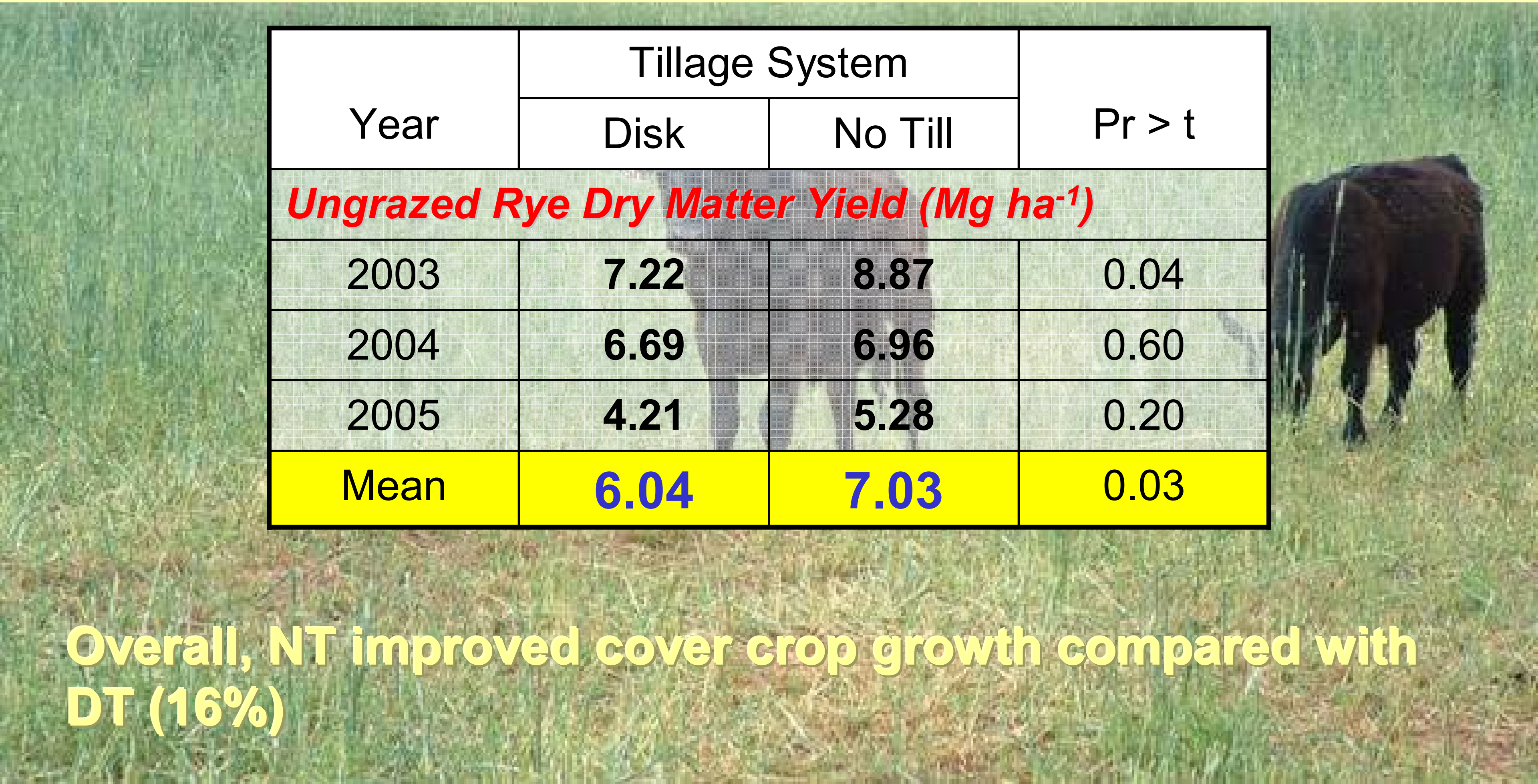
How productive and reliable were systems?



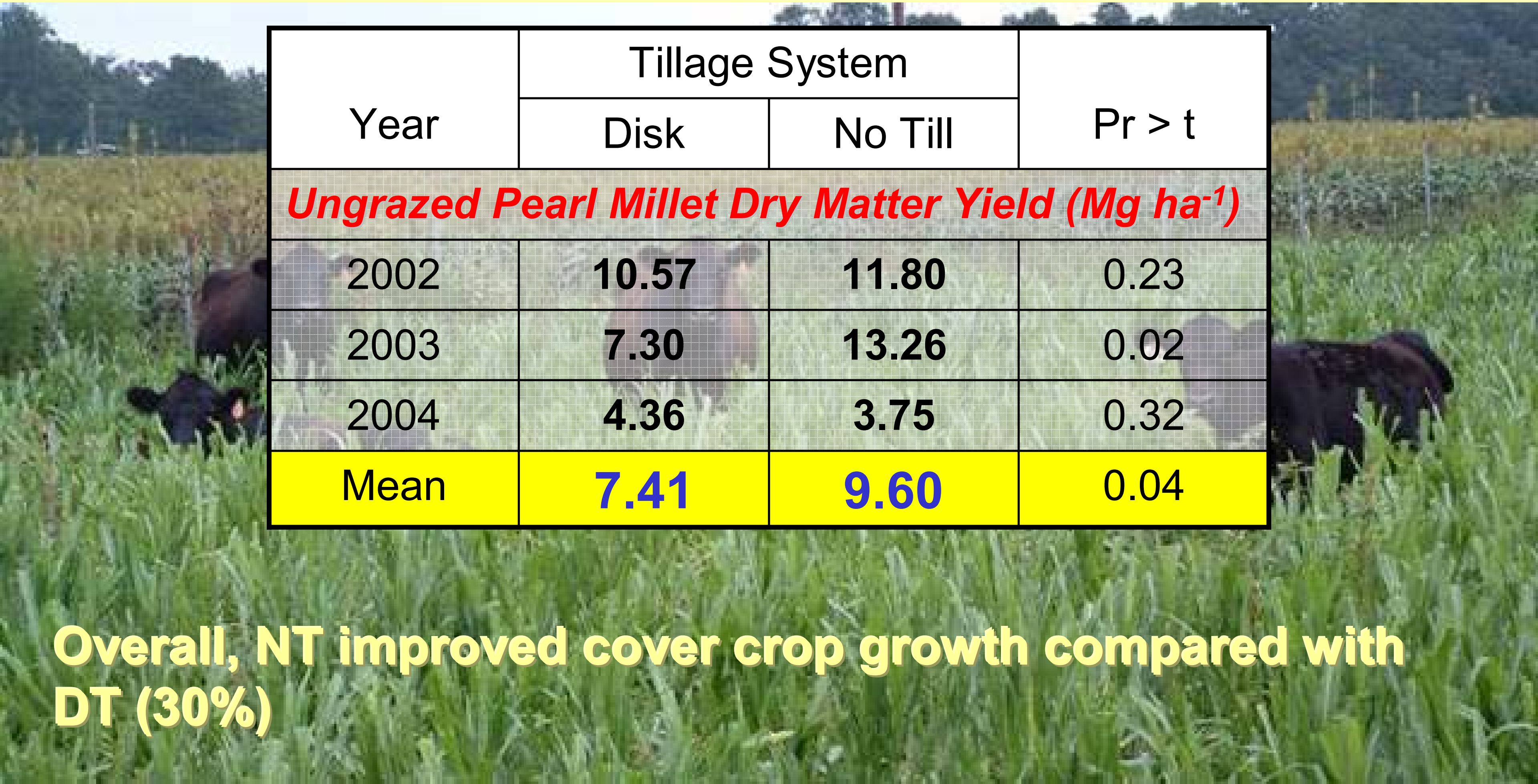
How did winter cover crop respond to tillage?



Year	Tillage System		Pr > t
	Disk	No Till	
Ungrazed Rye Dry Matter Yield (Mg ha^{-1})			
2003	**7.22**	**8.87**	0.04
2004	**6.69**	**6.96**	0.60
2005	**4.21**	**5.28**	0.20
Mean	**6.04**	**7.03**	0.03

Overall, NT improved cover crop growth compared with DT (16%)

How did summer cover crop respond to tillage?



Year	Tillage System		Pr > t
	Disk	No Till	
Ungrazed Pearl Millet Dry Matter Yield (Mg ha^{-1})			
2002	**10.57**	**11.80**	0.23
2003	**7.30**	**13.26**	0.02
2004	**4.36**	**3.75**	0.32
Mean	**7.41**	**9.60**	0.04

Overall, NT improved cover crop growth compared with DT (30%)

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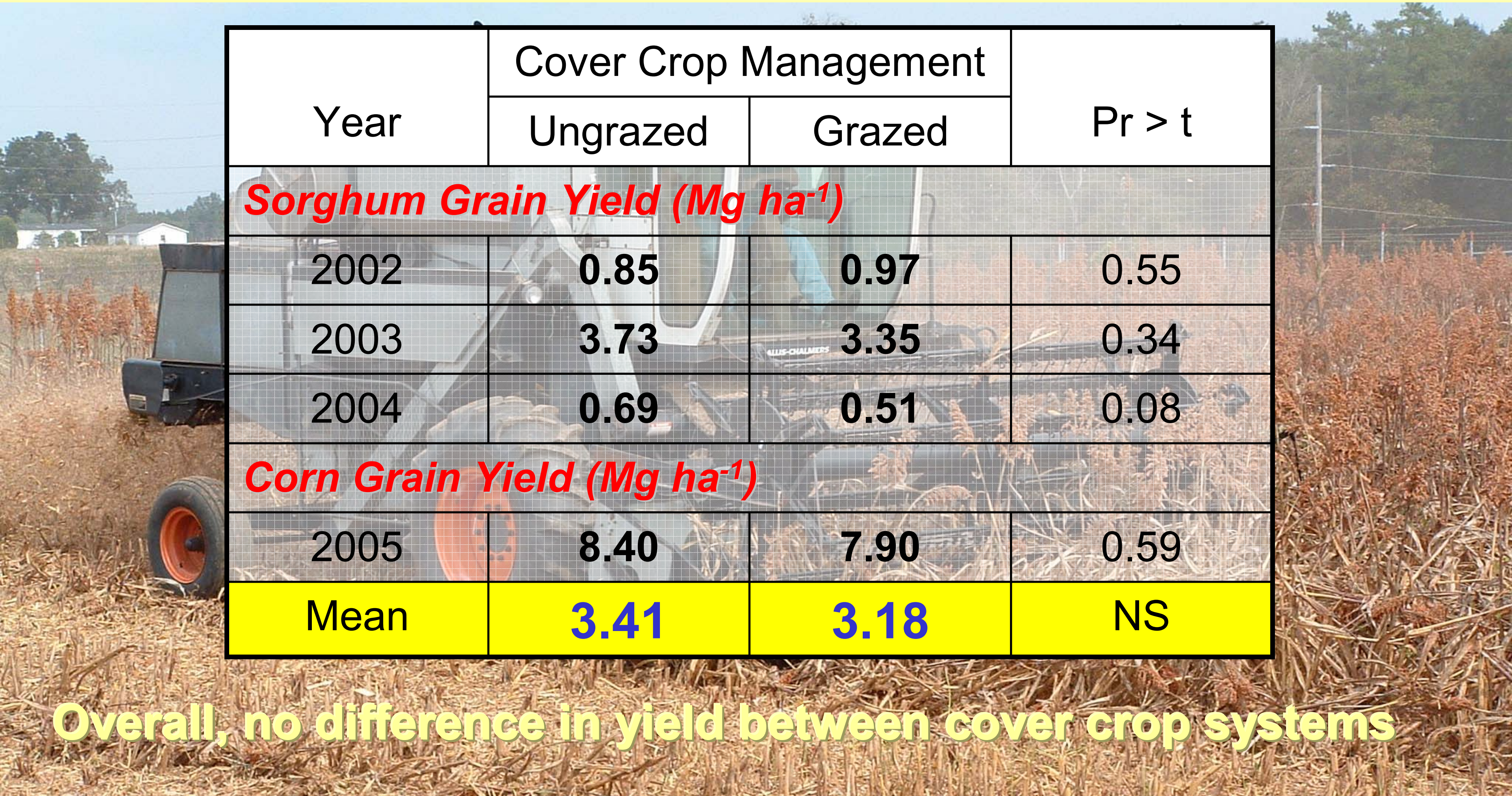
How did summer grain yield respond to cover crop mgmt?



Year	Cover Crop Management		Pr > t
	Ungrazed	Grazed	
Sorghum Grain Yield (Mg ha^{-1})			
2002	**0.85**	**0.97**	0.55
2003	**3.73**	**3.35**	0.34
2004	**0.69**	**0.51**	0.08
Corn Grain Yield (Mg ha^{-1})			
2005	**8.40**	**7.90**	0.59
Mean	**3.41**	**3.18**	NS

Overall, no difference in yield between cover crop systems

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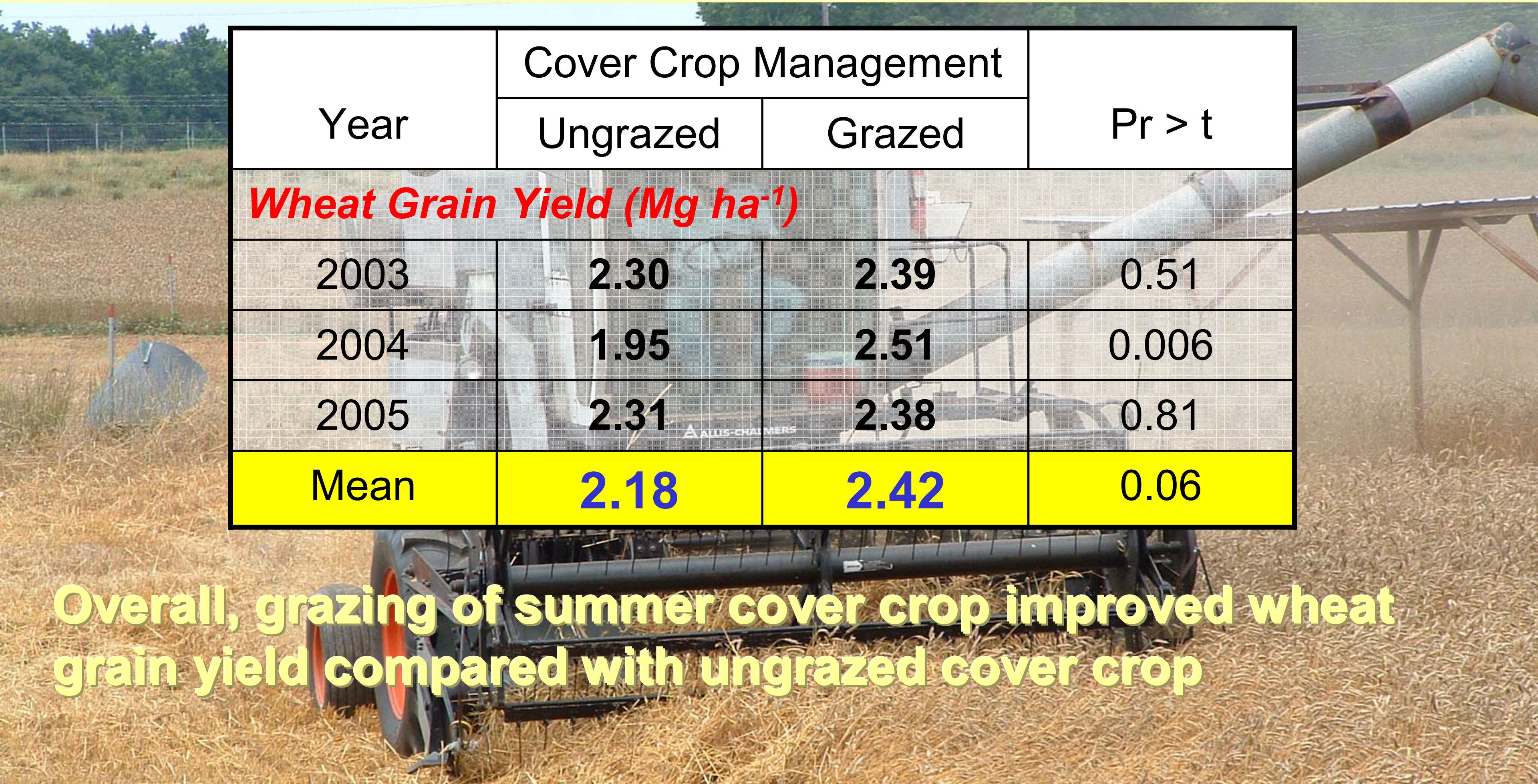
How did winter grain yield respond to cover crop mgmt?



Year	Cover Crop Management		Pr > t
	Ungrazed	Grazed	
Wheat Grain Yield (Mg ha^{-1})			
2003	**2.30**	**2.39**	0.51
2004	**1.95**	**2.51**	0.006
2005	**2.31**	**2.38**	0.81
Mean	**2.18**	**2.42**	0.06

Overall, grazing of summer cover crop improved wheat grain yield compared with ungrazed cover crop

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How did tillage affect livestock responses?

Year	Tillage System		Pr > t	Tillage System		Pr > t
	Disk	No Till		Disk	No Till	
Grazing Days (head days ha^{-1}) – Winter				**Summer**		
2003	**252**	**252**	1.0	**518**	**455**	0.03
2004	**301**	**539**	0.07	**375**	**390**	0.36
2005	**234**	**260**	0.54	**400**	**400**	1.0
Mean	**262**	**350**	0.04	**431**	**415**	0.09

More grazing days with NT than DT in winter (34%), but fewer in summer (4%)

More grazing days in summer than in winter (38%)

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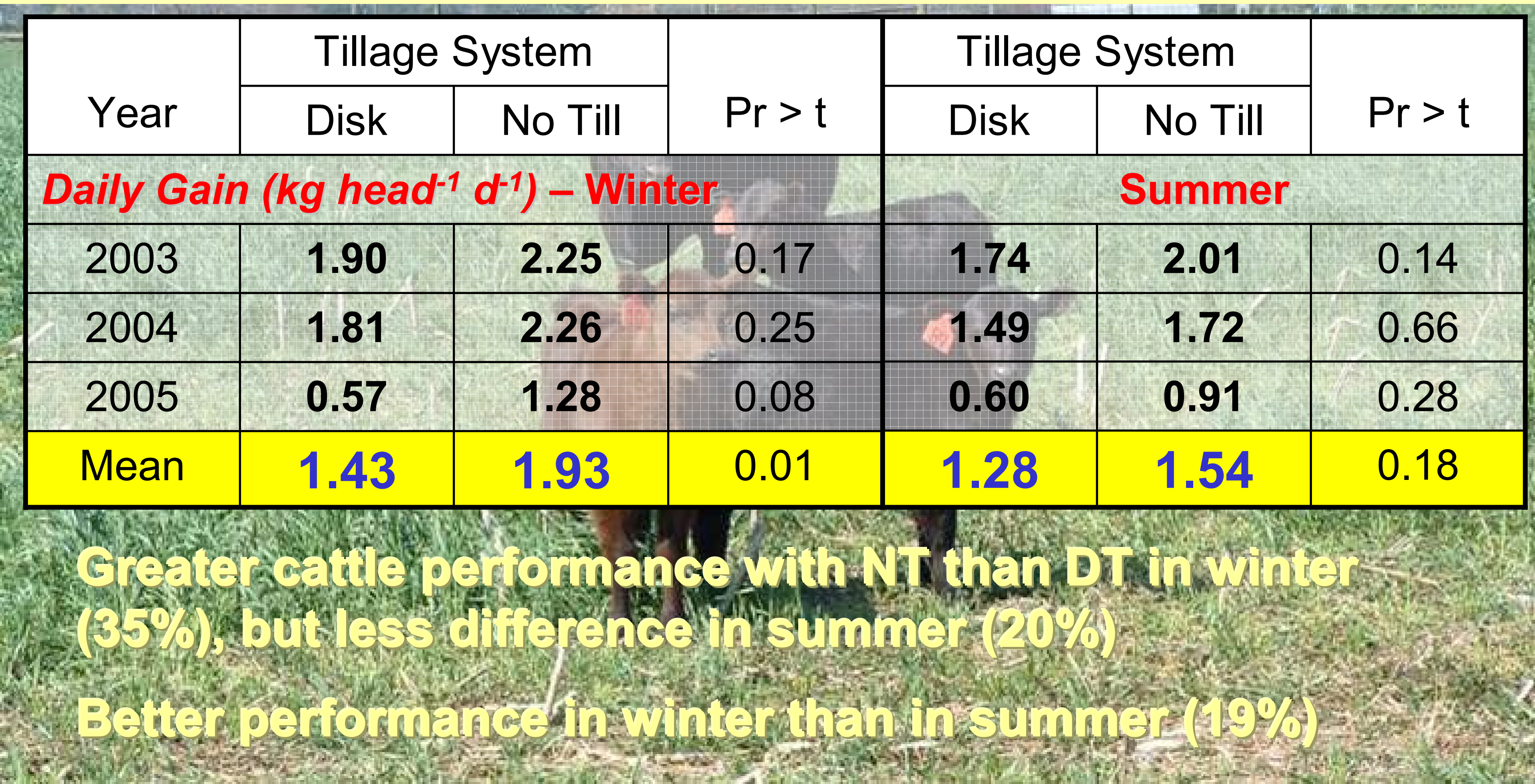
How did tillage affect livestock responses?



Year	Tillage System		Pr > t	Tillage System		Pr > t
	Disk	No Till		Disk	No Till	
Daily Gain (kg head^{-1} d^{-1}) – Winter				**Summer**		
2003	**1.90**	**2.25**	0.17	**1.74**	**2.01**	0.14
2004	**1.81**	**2.26**	0.25	**1.49**	**1.72**	0.66
2005	**0.57**	**1.28**	0.08	**0.60**	**0.91**	0.28
Mean	**1.43**	**1.93**	0.01	**1.28**	**1.54**	0.18

Greater cattle performance with NT than DT in winter (35%), but less difference in summer (20%)

Better performance in winter than in summer (19%)

How did tillage affect livestock responses?

Year	Tillage System		Pr > t	Tillage System		Pr > t
	Disk	No Till		Disk	No Till	
Live-Weight Gain (kg ha^{-1}) – Winter				**Summer**		
2003	**239**	**283**	0.17	**452**	**456**	0.92
2004	**298**	**604**	0.07	**286**	**335**	0.64
2005	**76**	**163**	0.13	**120**	**181**	0.28
Mean	**204**	**350**	0.01	**286**	**324**	0.35

Greater cattle gain with NT than DT in winter (72%), but less difference in summer (13%)

No difference in cattle gain between winter and summer

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Summary of production responses to tillage system

Response	Tillage System		Pr > t	Tillage System		Pr > t
	Disk	No Till		Disk	No Till	
	Sorghum / Rye			***Wheat / Pearl Millet***		
Grain	**3.19**	**3.41**	NS	**2.36**	**2.25**	NS
Cover	**6.04**	**7.03**	0.03	**7.41**	**9.60**	0.04
Cattle	**204**	**350**	0.01	**286**	**324**	NS

Grain production was unaffected by tillage system

Cover crop growth was enhanced with NT compared with DT in both systems, which led to greater cattle gain on rye

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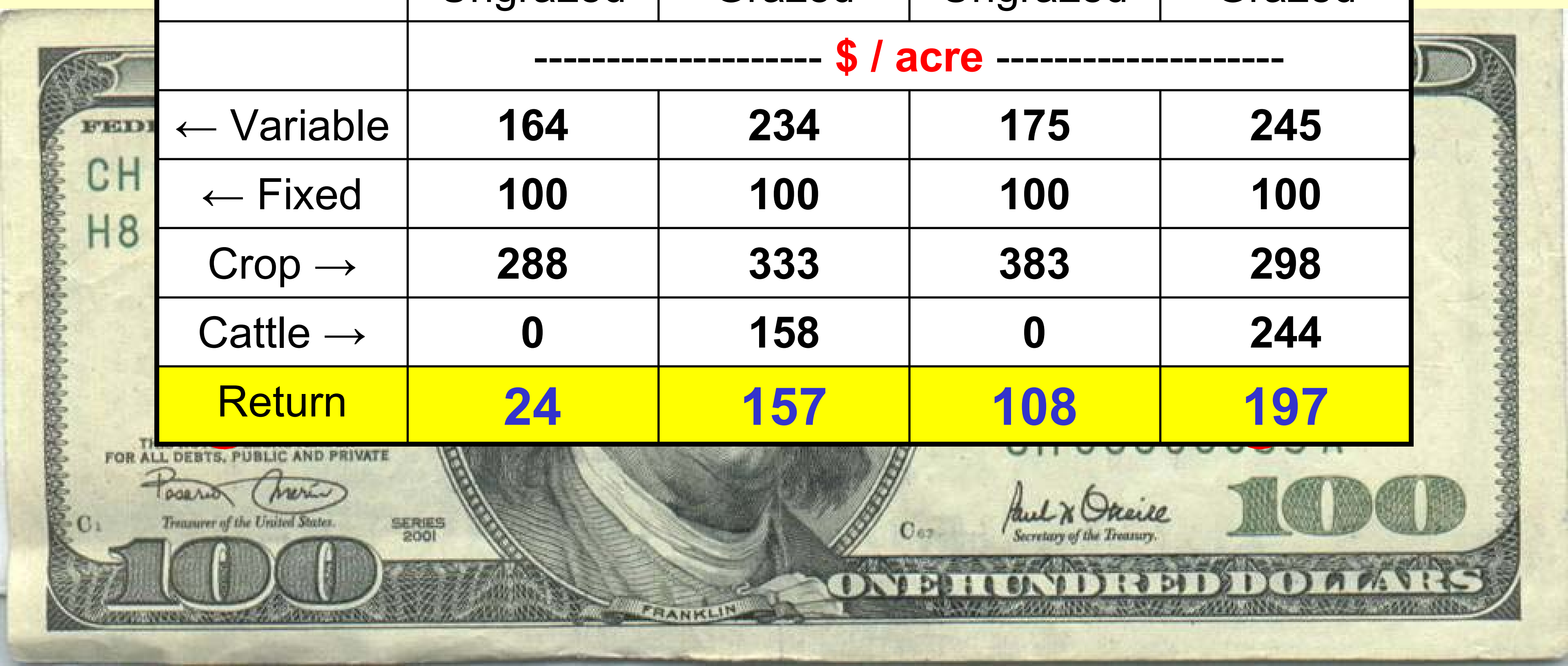
Will it pay to integrate cattle with cropping systems?

Response (Corn 2005)	Disk Tillage		No Tillage	
	Ungrazed	Grazed	Ungrazed	Grazed
	-------------------- $ / acre --------------------			
← Variable	**164**	**234**	**175**	**245**
← Fixed	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Crop →	**288**	**333**	**383**	**298**
Cattle →	**0**	**158**	**0**	**244**
Return	**24**	**157**	**108**	**197**



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Soil Responses




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How has soil changed with tillage?

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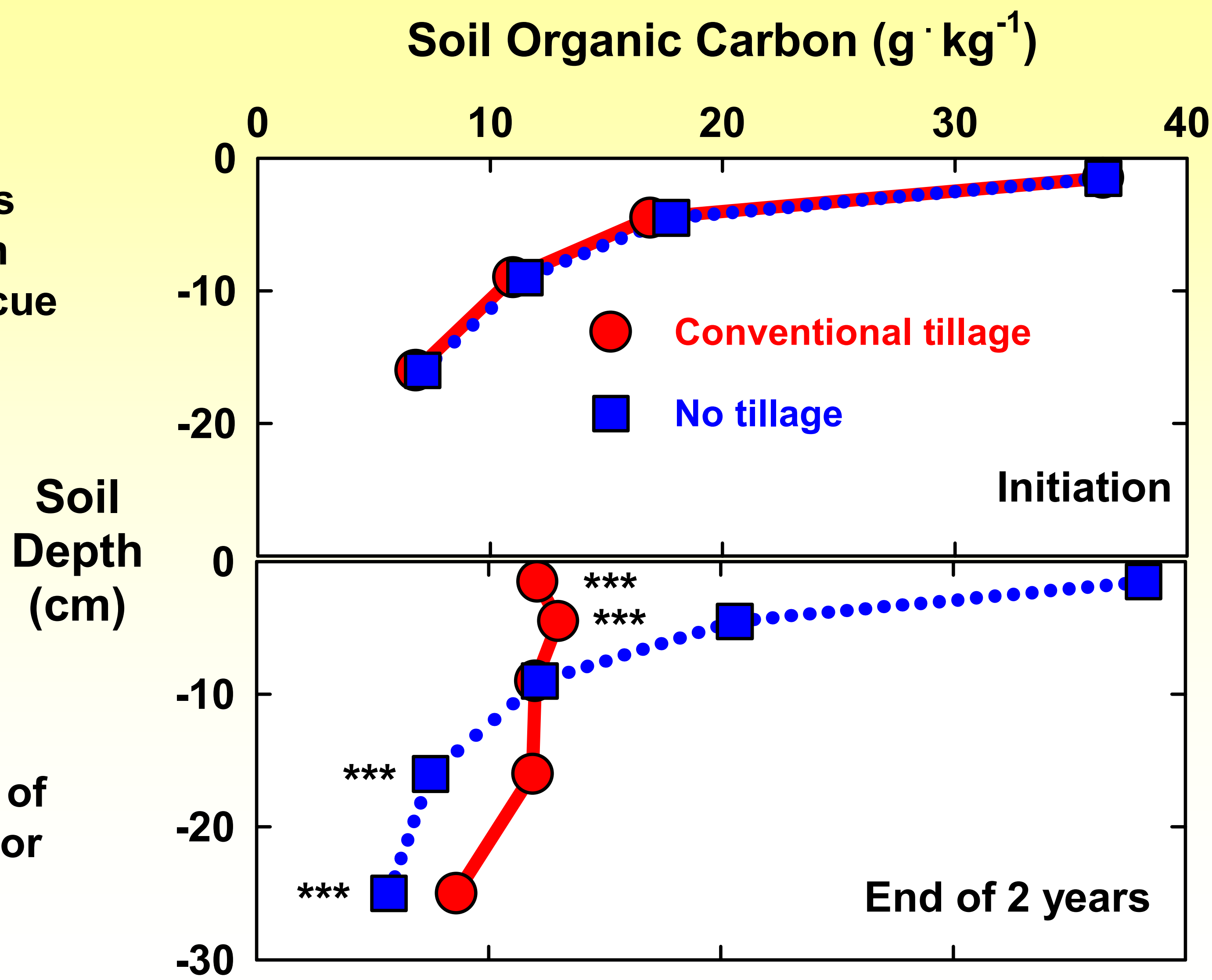
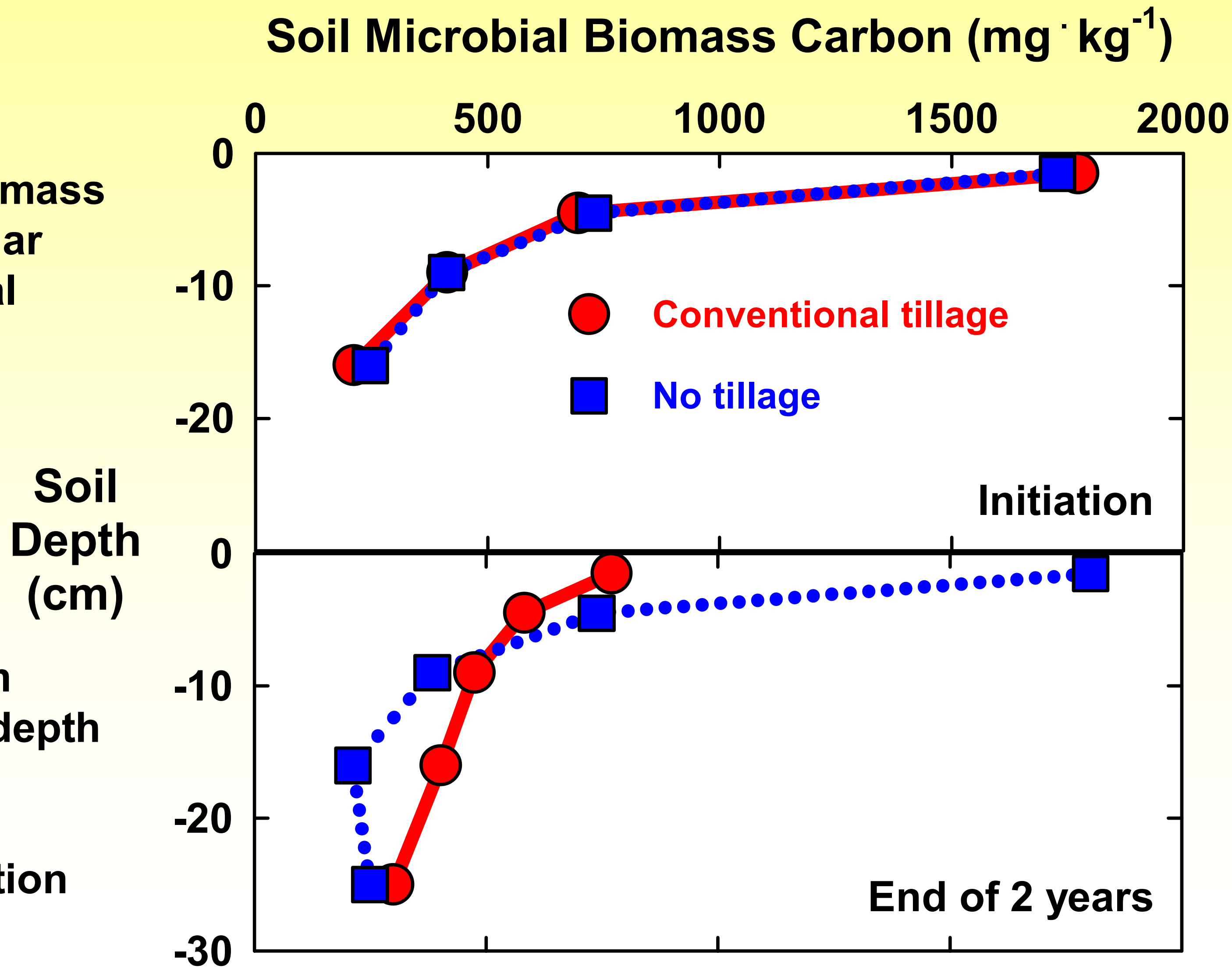
At initiation of this study, land was in long-term tall fescue pasture.

Land converted to cropping systems of wheat/pearl millet or sorghum/rye.



Soil microbial biomass C followed a similar pattern as for total organic C.

Relatively uniform distribution with depth under CT and maintenance of stratified distribution with NT.



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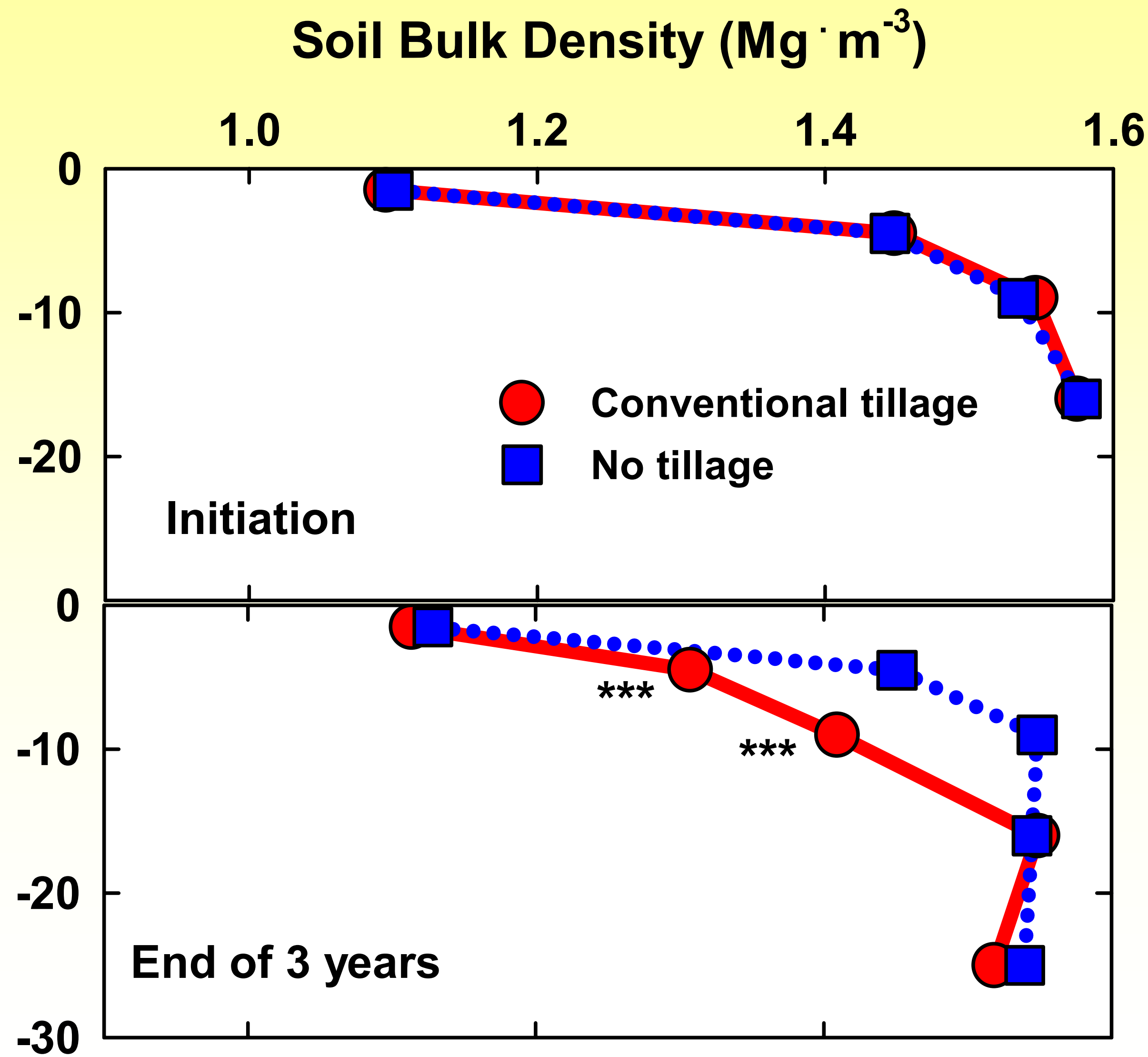
Initially low surface bulk density (BD) with rapidly increasing BD with depth

Moldboard plowing loosened soil initially following tillage

However, after the first year, BD returned to a high level below 12 cm because of switch to shallow disk tillage



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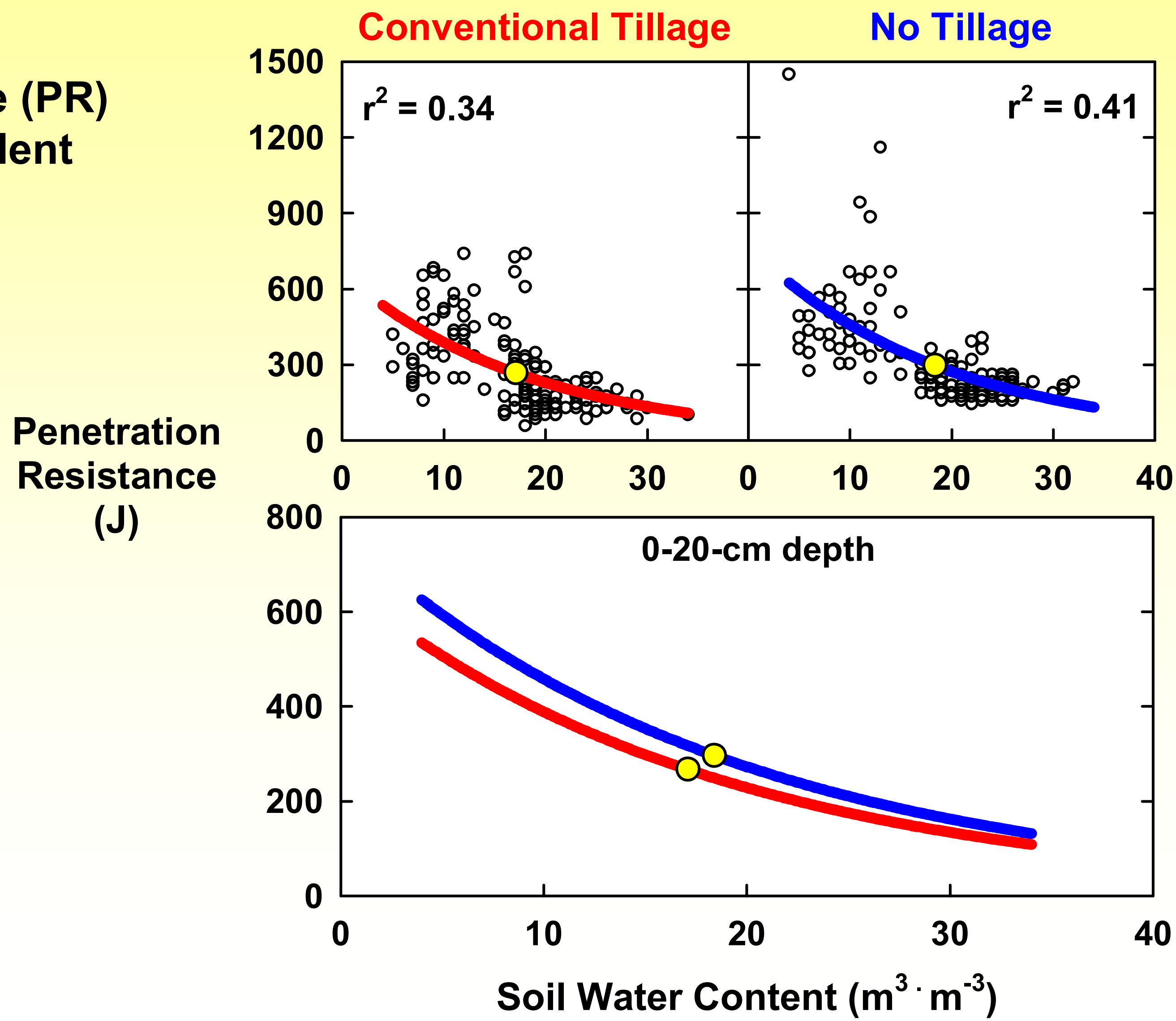
Penetration resistance (PR) was related to antecedent soil water content.

PR was: NT > CT especially when dry

Soil water content averaged:

CT = 17.1%

NT = 18.4%



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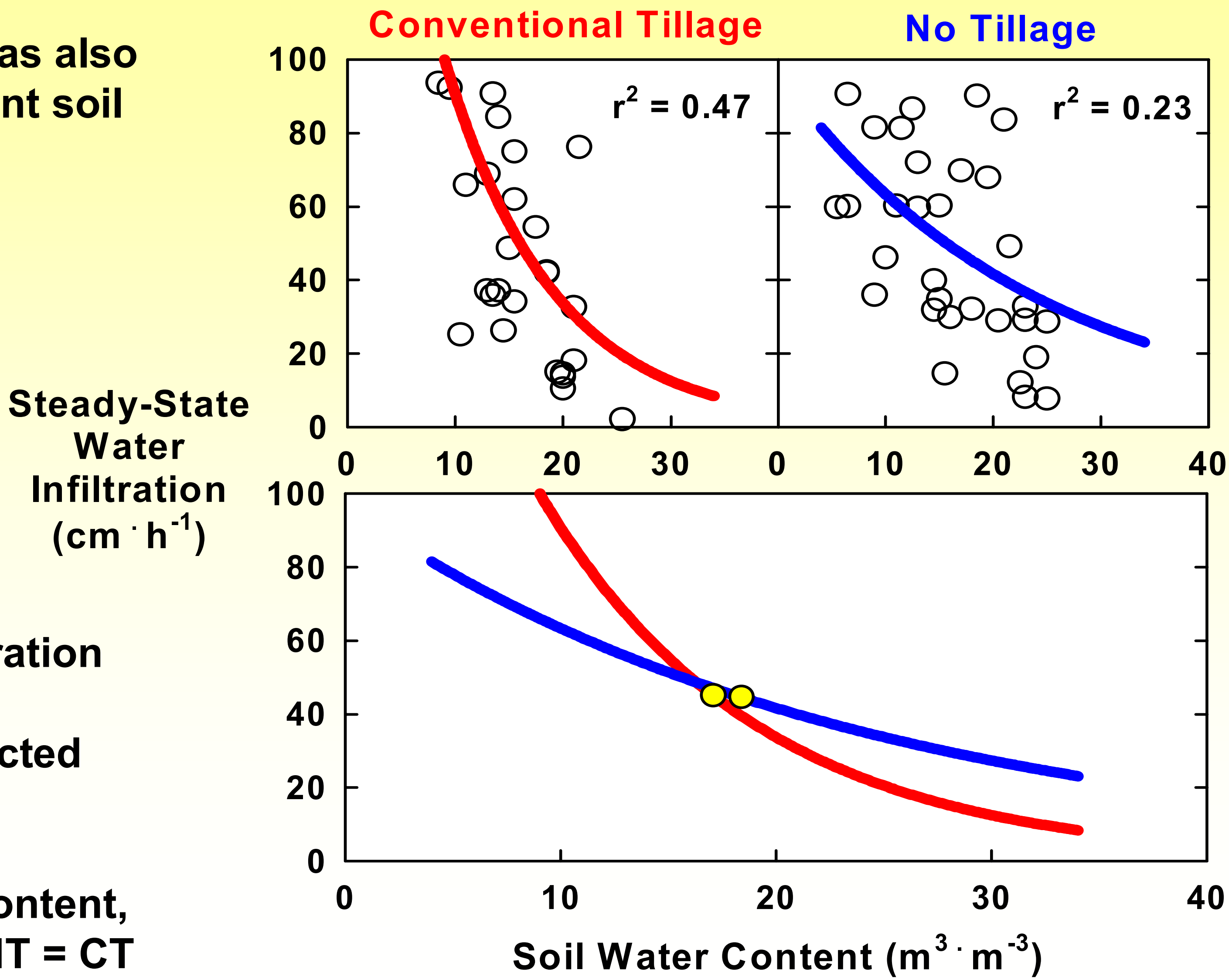
Water infiltration was also related to antecedent soil water content.

At low water content, infiltration was:
CT > NT
Likely due to large pores from tillage.

With wet soil, infiltration was: NT > CT
likely due to connected pores.

At average water content, infiltration was: NT = CT

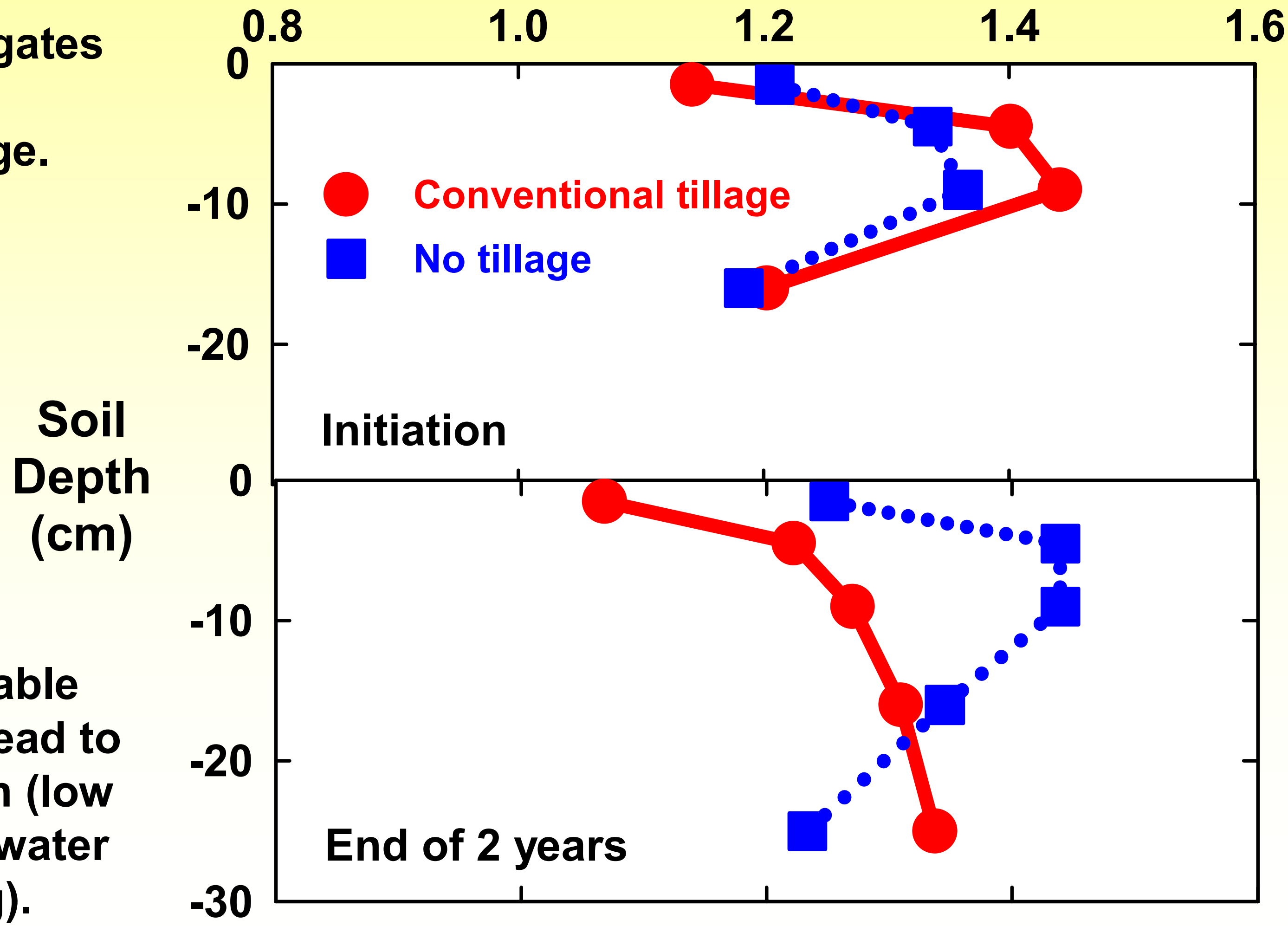


Mean Weight Diamter of Water-Stable Aggregates (mm)

Water-stable aggregates became smaller following plow tillage.

Soil under NT maintained aggregate size with time.

Smaller and less stable aggregates would lead to surface degradation (low soil organic C, low water infiltration, crusting).



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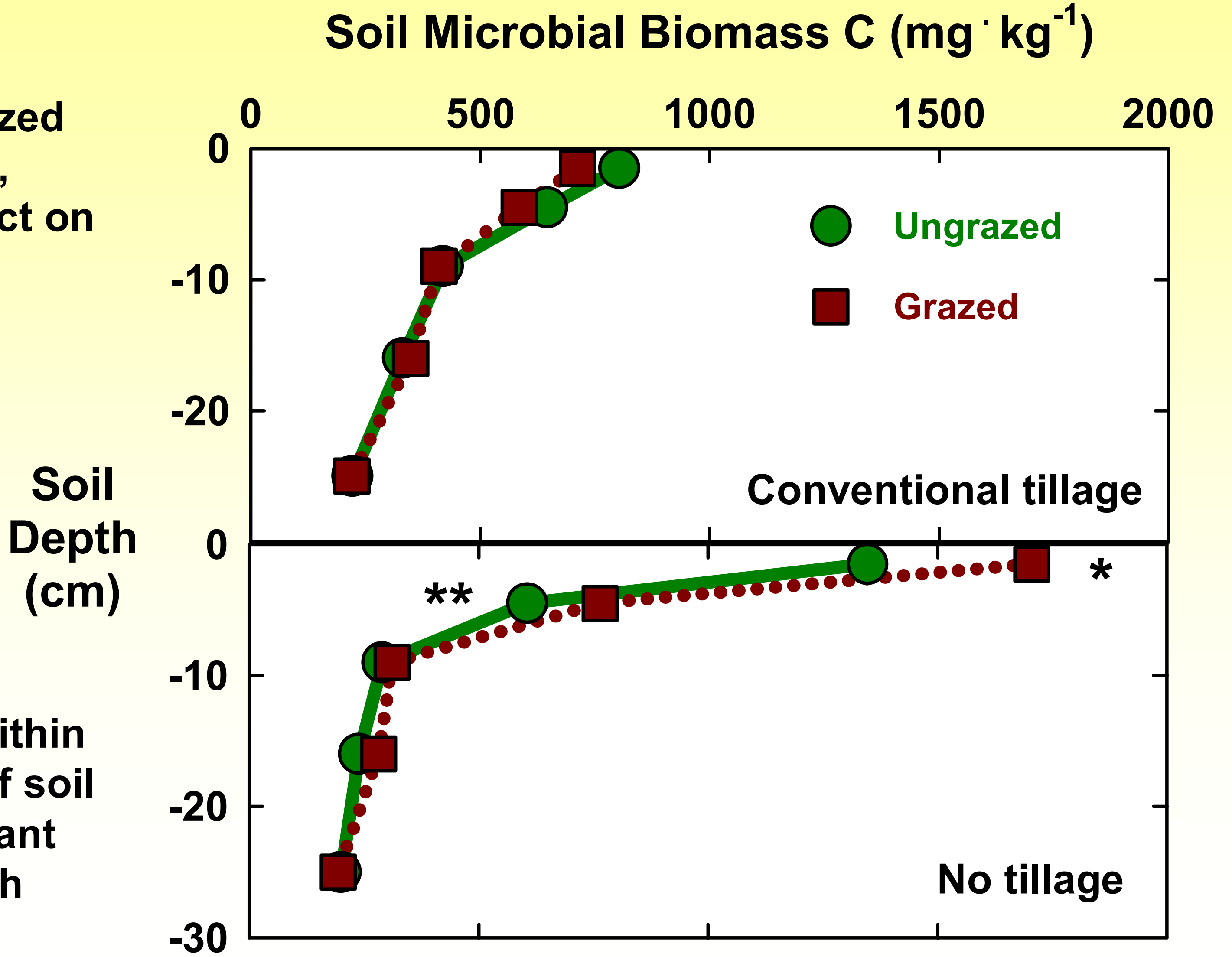
How has soil changed with cover crop mgmt?

Whether cattle grazed cover crops or not, there was no impact on SMBC under CT.



Under NT, grazing improved SMBC within the surface 6 cm of soil probably due to plant processing through animal digestion.

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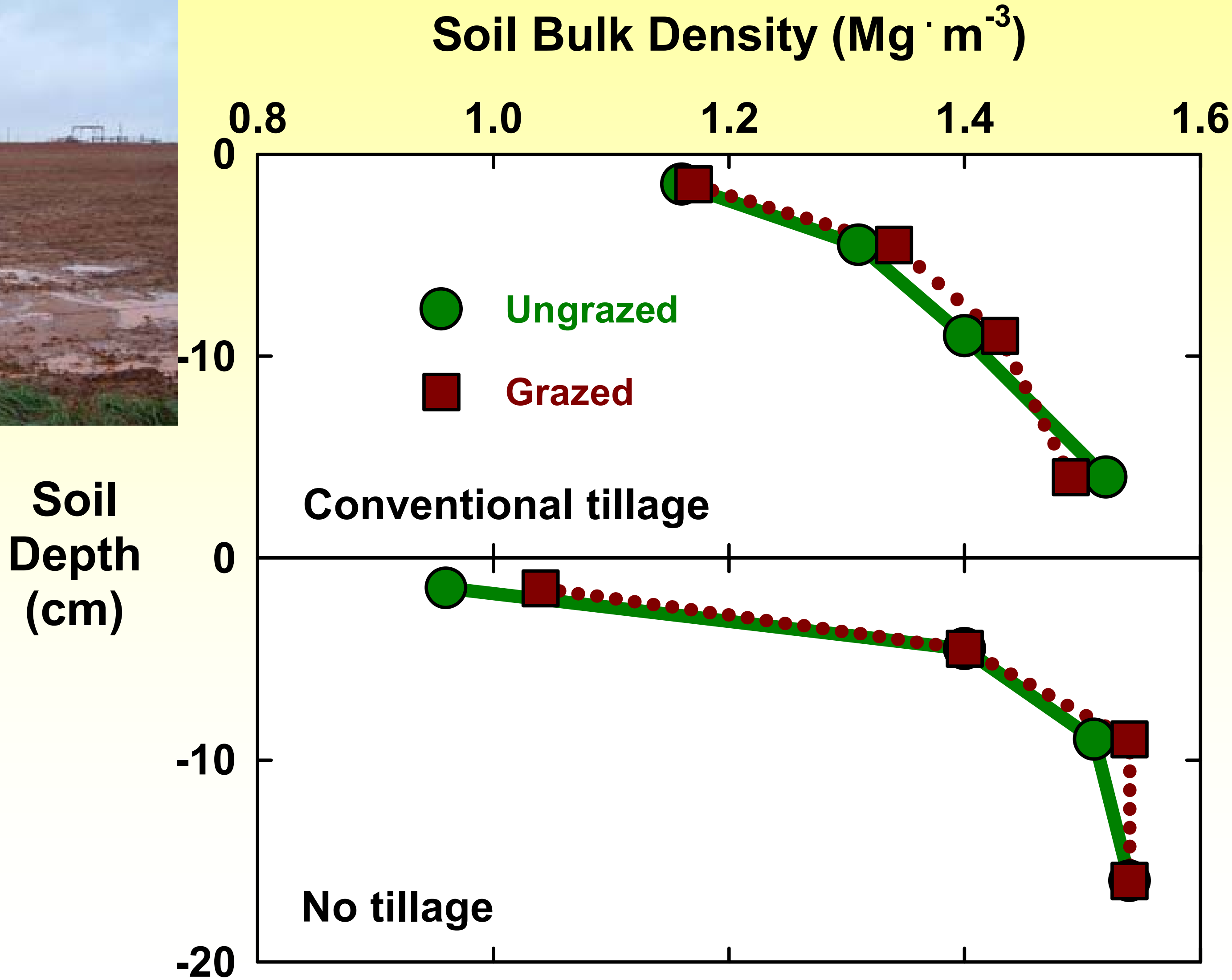

Whether cattle grazed cover crops or not, there was no impact on bulk density under CT and NT, at least at the end of 2 years of management.

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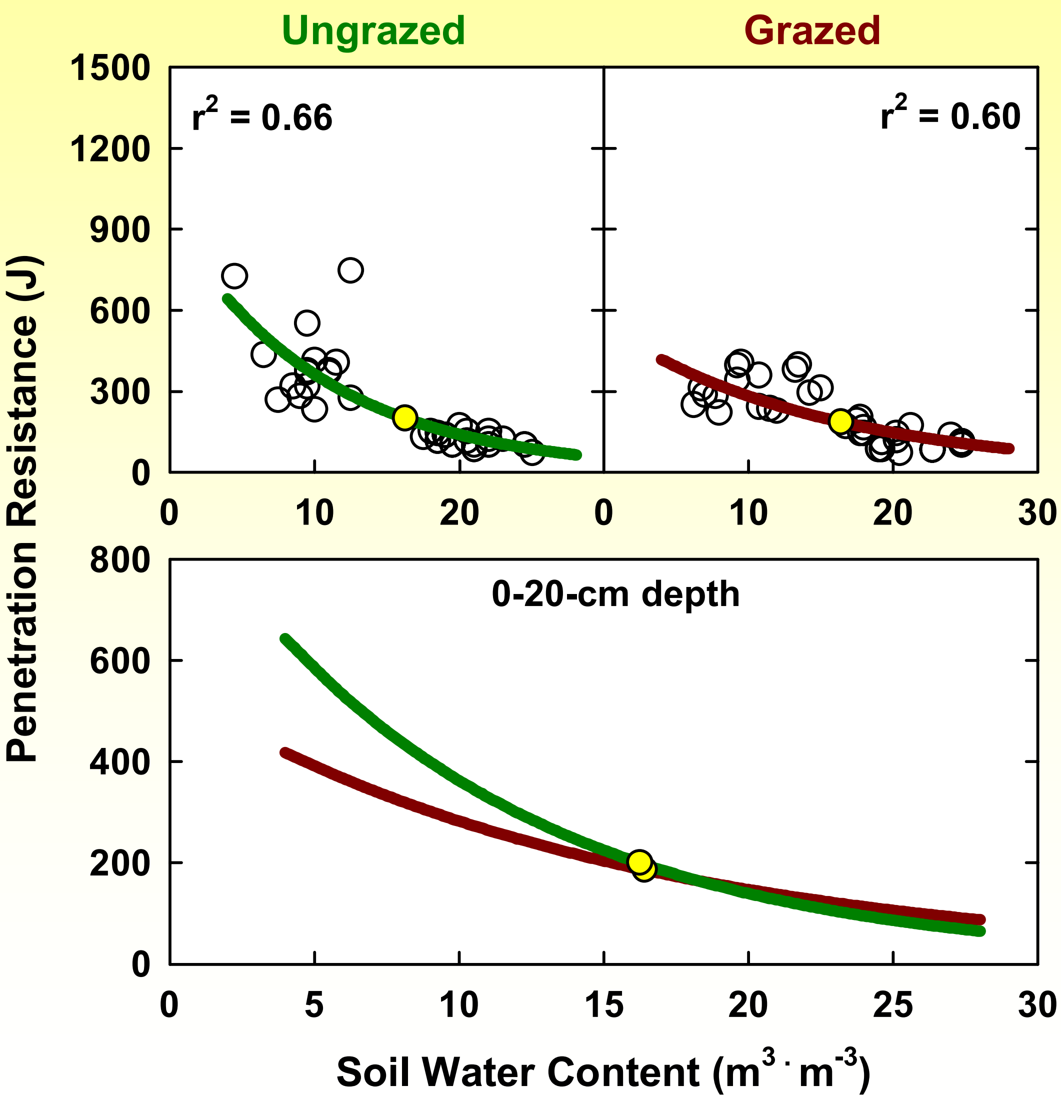

Whether cattle grazed cover crops or not, there was little impact on soil resistance, except at low soil water content.

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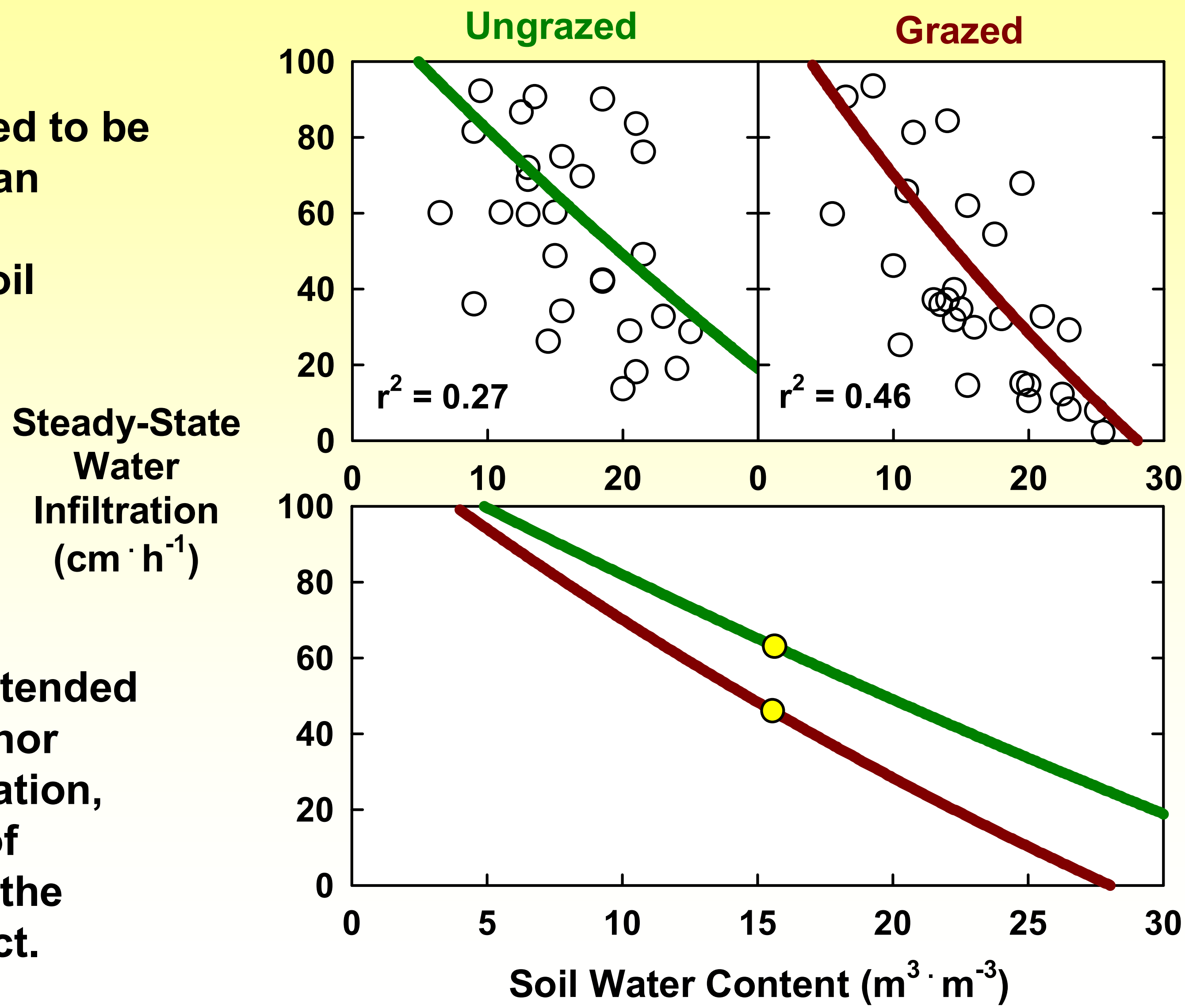
Water infiltration tended to be lower under grazed than ungrazed condition, especially with high soil water content.



Grazing of cover crop tended to have a relatively minor impact on water infiltration, although more years of grazing might change the magnitude of this effect.

- Implications from study -

- No tillage preserved the stratified nature of soil organic and microbial C following long-term pasture, which helped preserve larger water-stable aggregates and maintain high water infiltration.

- Grazing of cover crops was greatly beneficial to production and had only minor or no detrimental effects on soil properties during 3 years.

- Integration of crops and livestock is possible to improve production and environmental quality.

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Response of Corn
to Organic Matter Quantity
and Distribution in Soil

- Support -

Soils and Soil Biology program of the USDA-NRI, Agr. No. 2001-35107-11126

Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Corn